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Of the Church · By the Church · For the Church

Luther League Review

OFFICIAL · ORGAN · OF · THE · LUTHER · LEAGUE · OF · AMERICA.

EASTER NUMBER

Written for the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW

We Hail Once More

We hail once more with gladness
The blessed Easter morn;
No more we weep in sadness,
For Christ to light is born.

The grave has lost its power
To hold Him in the tomb;
As perfect as the flower,
He burst the gates of gloom.

We hail the glorious dawning
That brought the perfect day,
When by the angel's warning
The stone was rolled away.

And from the stony prison,
The loving Saviour goes;
In wondrous might has risen
Triumphant o'er His foes.

—ERLE GREINER

Eleventh Convention of the Luther League of America at Baltimore, Md., September 23-25, 1914. (See page 33.)

THE BADGE OF ROYALTY

Men are proud to wear badges that identify them with kings.

To have a "decoration" bestowed by a monarch is to hold a great prize.

But kings get their power through inheritance—how much more honorable is it to *win* power by strength of character.

Martin Luther was born a peasant, but he has exerted greater power than any king the world has ever seen.

Wear his badge and read the secret of his power in the description he wrote of that emblem.

Button. Watch Charm. Stick Pin. Pin with Hanger. Pin Clasp.

THE ABOVE ARE EXACT SIZES AND STYLES OF BADGES

It is furnished in different styles at the following prices: Button Stick Pin, or Clasp Pin, Solid Gold, $1.00; Rolled Gold, 50 cents; Gilt, 25 cents. Clasp Pin Hanger, 50 cents extra.

Watch Charm, with Emblem on both sides, Solid Gold, $5.00; Rolled Gold, $2.50.

Discounts: 1 dozen lots, 10 per cent.; 2 dozen lots, 15 per cent. 50 or more, 25 per cent.

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Of the Church - By the Church - For the Church

Luther League Review

A Great Church in Peril

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, London, is one of the greatest religious edifices in the world. It is one of the noted places of interest visited by thousands of people who go to London for a sight of this world metropolis.

Much anxiety has recently been experienced in regard to the permanence of this magnificent temple. It is proposed to use water to save St. Paul's and thus plan to restore moisture to the foundations and insure stability.

An appeal for $350,000 for the purpose of carrying out extensive repairs to St. Paul's Cathedral has been made.

It is unanimously felt that steps must immediately be taken to carry out a comprehensive scheme for permanent strengthening of the fabric. The work to be done includes the removal of the iron used by Sir Christopher Wren in considerable quantities. This is a source of serious and increasing mischief to the masonry.

The cathedral's expert advisers are strongly convinced that no work on the fabric will in-

sure its safety if any tunneling is permitted in the vicinity. The London County Council recently planned an underground road near the cathedral.

The alarm in regard to the safety of St. Paul's Cathedral has led to the proposal by a board of architects of a remarkable plan to insure the stability of the structure. The proposal is the immersion of the foundation in a huge tank of moist earth.

Experts have found the sand and gravel in which the cathedral foundations stand have become parched and unstable, and, owing to the plateau formation on the summit of which the foundations rest, there is a tendency for them to spread. Until recently the gravel on which St. Paul's is poised has been bound together by the natural moisture filtering through from the surface. This contributed to the stability of the edifice. The paving in the inclosures, the substitution of concrete for kidney pebble road, and the surface drainage system have deprived the subsoil of this necessary moisture. Other similar cases are cited in the London district, where similar injury has been caused to buildings by the drainage of the soil in which the foundations are buried To preserve St. Paul's it is proposed to re-water the subsoil and thereby set up a new cohesive action among the particles.

A vast container would have to be constructed below the surface. Those proposing the scheme suggest that the London blue clay be used as the flooring, with a ferro-concrete inclosure. Such a container would isolate the whole of the cathedral site. Into it would be poured water at intervals through perforated pipes, sunk vertically into the subsoil. This would produce the desired result.

The illustration accompanying this article gives a fine view of this great church. It is seen towering above the surrounding housetops. It is a masterpiece of church architecture, and it is to be hoped that this magnificent edifice can be preserved. It was begun in 1675 according to the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It replaces the old cathedral of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, which was destroyed in the great London fire of 1666.

St. Paul's Cathedral was first used for services in 1697. It was completed in 1710. The cost of its construction was about $3,000,500. The plan and architecture is similar to St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome. St. Paul's Cathedral, however, has only half as great an area. Its dimensions are 500 by 118 feet. The diameter of the dome is 112 feet. Its splendid proportions is one of the architectural prides of London. The exterior is classical, with two stories. The length of the transepts are 250 feet. The inner heights of the dome is 225 feet. The height of the top of the cross of the dome is 364 feet. The dome is magnificent. It is perhaps the most imposing in existence. Its drum is surrounded by a range of Corinthian columns. It is surmounted by a lantern. The interior is impressive from its size. It is not dwarfed like St. Peter's by disproportionate size of its classical details. The vaulted cripts, like the church itself, contain the tombs of many famous men. The modern reredos is elaborately sculptured in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

—♣—

An Ex-Empress' Charity

One of the characters who fascinate us as we read the history of the Napoleon III is the Empress Eugenie.

One day early in 1914 the beautiful empress aided an old man in Paris and saved him from arrest.

The incident is as follows and illustrates the secret of Empress Eugenie's grip upon so many men and women.

"A lady dressed in the deepest mourning was walking, leaning on a companion's arm, down the Champs Elysées, Paris, when an old man, shivering in rags, passed painfully by.

"Though he did not ask for alms the lady opened her purse and was about to place some money in his hand when a policeman appeared. 'I've caught you at it,' he said, placing a heavy hand on the old man's shoulder. 'I arrest you on the charge of begging.'

"The lady in mourning protested. 'You have made a mistake, officer,' she said. 'We were merely settling an old account.' Then, turning to the old man and pressing 100 francs ($20) into his hand, she said, with a smile, 'Our accounts are square.'

"The old man went on his way, calling down incoherent blessings on his benefactress' head, and Empress Eugenie resumed her walk down the avenue toward the Garden of the Tuilleries."

—♣—

Eleventh Convention of Luther League of America. See page 15.

Silver Jubilee of the Luther League Review

BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

A BOUND volume of papers is before me. It is the initial volume of THE REVIEW. Volume I and No. 1 bears the date "April, 1889." Twenty-five years ago in April, 1889, THE LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW was established.

The "Salutatory" says:

In pushing the work of the association, the necessity of a medium for reaching the young people of the various Lutheran churches has long been felt and after careful consideration the conclusion has been arrived at that matters would be greatly facilitated if the association were provided with an official organ. It is therefore as the official organ of the association that THE REVIEW comes to you; we trust it meets your approval and will receive your earnest support.

It is furthermore hoped that THE REVIEW may be the means of bringing the various Leagues into closer connection, that it may tend to promote League work and that it will be of great assistance in organizing new associations.

In the hope that it may have a bright and prosperous career and firmly resolved to do our utmost to foster that harmony for which the League has already become famous, we launch our bark on the sea of journalism, bidding it God-speed on its voyage.

In the masthead of No. 1 and Volume I of THE REVIEW appears the name of the editor, Mr. E. F. Eilert. Few readers of THE REVIEW have any conception of the disinterested work of its editor, nor can they form an adequate idea of what it has meant in labor and in time and in money on his part to give the Luther League of America its attractive official organ. To his indefatigable efforts, and untiring enthusiasm, and generous liberality as editor the success of THE REVIEW is in no small measure due.

At the beginning of his career, it was the original intention of its founders to make THE REVIEW a four-page paper, "but, owing to the large amount of matter for publication that poured in upon them, it became necessary to add two extra pages." Today THE REVIEW is a thirty-six page journal.

In this connection there is an interesting and an amusing incident. Only a short time after THE REVIEW was launched upon its career, the editor was married. He and his bride had their home in a pretty apartment. The owner of the house, who occupied part of it, was exceedingly particular. Such was the quantity of mail received daily by the editor, whose home was his workshop, for THE REVIEW work had to be done at home after business hours, that the curiosity of the landlady was aroused. She entertained a rather prejudiced suspicion of anything connected with a paper. When, therefore, she learned that the large mail received by her tenant came because he was an editor, she was inconsolable, and indeed she notified him he would either have to give up his editorship or vacate, as she would require the apartments. The young editor and his bride moved rather than give up THE REVIEW.

The Review's Changes

THE REVIEW was not published originally in its present form. At first it was issued as a large sheet, the size being 13½ by 10 inches. The text matter was in ten-point type. From April, 1889, until April, 1890, this style was continued. Like fashion in dress, fashion in newspapers change, and so in April, 1890, the form was changed to a sheet 11 inches by 9 inches. The text was retained. This change meant that the paper was enlarged from a four page to a six page paper. In April, 1891, THE REVIEW was enlarged from six to ten pages, and in December, 1892, it was enlarged to twelve pages. The present form followed another change in newspaper fashion. It was adopted in July, 1898. At that time it was a thirty-two page publication. In 1899 it was enlarged to thirty-six pages. The body type in this style was, as it is today, prevailingly eight point.

These changes in THE REVIEW seem to have pleased the readers. Like a new dress, the new forms of THE REVIEW as they successively appeared elicited praise from every quarter. And it has always been the purpose of THE REVIEW to keep abreast of the best in everything in make up. It has aimed at a high standard, and has maintained its prestige in this particular in the journalistic world. We would like to secure 3,000 new subscribers at this time to enable it to accomplish what the editor has in mind. It ought not to be difficult to secure 3,000 new subscribers, and if the ex-

ample of some of our readers was followed we would soon have this number. Certainly we do not expect to receive so many from everybody, but we rightfully expect every member of our societies will favor us with his own subscription, at least, if he cannot get any more.

During the earlier years of THE REVIEW's history Mr. Eilert was ably assisted in the editorial management by Mr. Frederick T. Huber, of St. James' Church, New York, and Mr. Huber's facile pen contributed much in the early days of THE REVIEW to its popularity. Some of the original editorials by Mr. Huber in the beginning of things materially assisted in shaping and fixing the principles of the Luther League of America. Mr. H. J. Haendle, of St. Paul's Church, New York City, and Mr. Theodore W. Reinbrecht, of Epiphany Church, New York, were editorial associates in these days of beginnings. By their pens they gave form and shape to the thought on the editorial page of THE REVIEW. They were valuable co-laborers, but long since they have passed to their reward beyond the sighing and the weeping of earth into the eternal sunlight of the perfect vision.

Mr. William H. Steinkamp, who was editor-in-chief for one year, gave the publication invaluable service in its early days, until he found it impossible to continue the work.

Messrs. George D. Boschen and Fred H. Wefer, of New York City, and also Mr. Cornelius Eckhardt, of Washington, D. C., were associated in the business management of THE REVIEW in the days when THE REVIEW was being launched. Their interest in THE REVIEW and the cause for which it stands is unabated. They have given much thought and time toward making THE REVIEW a success.

In this connection it is notable that THE REVIEW has never had a salaried editor. The work on THE REVIEW has been done out of pure disinterested regard for the cause of the Luther League of America and the welfare of our Lutheran young people. It has enjoyed, through the courtesy of the editor, the facilities of a large printing house in New York. This has enabled THE REVIEW for twenty-five years to appear in its recognized superior dress and with the excellence of illustrations that has constantly marked its publication, so that it is regarded by others than Lutherans as one of the best conducted and one of the finest printed papers of any denomination.

THE REVIEW is open to the contributions of the Lutheran young people whose talents are acknowledged. Every society is solicited to send news items for its columns, and to aid in making THE REVIEW, as it aims to be, a disseminator of intelligence concerning the work of our young people's societies.

Letters to the Editor

—It seems scarcely possible that twenty-five years have elapsed since the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW began its life. What a help it has been in all these years in the work of the League, because your ambitions have been high, and your work has been in accordance with these. First, you have endeavored to educate the readers of the REVIEW by a tastefully appearing magazine, good printing, fine pictures, excellent make-up; and the matter has been of the helpful kind, so that all its readers have been the better for its monthly visits. This magazine has attracted many people outside of our own communion, who have wondered how such a periodical could be produced at the price charged. This we, who are acquainted with its publication, know has been accomplished only through your sacrificing efforts in giving your time and attention freely, and arranging through your own business office to have the REVIEW issued at much lower rates than otherwise could be done. And then, too, a third object has been gained, and that is the giving out of the receipts of the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW every year toward the support of the Luther League of America.

Our Luther Leaguers in larger numbers should show their appreciation of your services by adding to the subscription list, and by thus helping to continue this monthly representative of the Luther League of America until it is introduced into every family represented in its membership.

Personally I desire to thank you for your good work, and to emphasize my personal thanks with my official gratitude, because I believe that without the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW the Luther League of America would not have reached the point which it has attained.

Wishing you the greatest success in all your activities, I am, Your sincere friend,

WM. C. STOEVER,
Philadelphia, Pa. President.

—Upon this anniversary occasion, permit me to extend heartiest congratulations upon the faithful and important services rendered to the Luther League cause by the REVIEW during the past quarter of a century. And while presenting this bouquet to the publication itself, may its flowers and perfume fall upon and be enjoyed by the one man who of all others stands at the very front of the movement, who has unstintedly given of himself, his time, his energy, his ability, his money, in order that the Luther League may be a factor of large import in and to the Church. Here's to the beloved editor and publisher; may the good Lord above richly bless and prosper him!

E. AUG. MILLER.
Philadelphia, Pa.

—The REVIEW is the real life of our Luther Leagues, and I have heard it expressed in a great many Leagues throughout the country and also by our Lutheran pastors that it is one of the best publications that our Lutheran Church has. The REVIEW gives the young people such information as they cannot get elsewhere. It gives us splendid information regarding our topics and keeps the Leaguer posted regarding other Leagues and doings of the individual Leaguer. May the publication continue, as it has

done in the past, to enlighten the people of our Lutheran Church.

C. T. A. ANDERSON.

Chicago, Ill.

—Permit me on this occasion to tender to the REVIEW, and to you, for many years its very capable and faithful editor, my most cordial congratulations. I rejoice in the fact that during all these years the REVIEW has continued to combine the characteristics of a live and up-to-date publication with those of true Lutheran conservatism and of unswerving loyalty to the Church whose name it bears. I am convinced that it has been a power for good, especially in awakening and fostering a church consciousness and a church loyalty among the young. May it continue to go its rounds in the future, under your able guidance, working for the upbuilding of our dear Church.

GEORGE C. F. HAAS.

New York City.

—I join the multitude of friends who appreciate to the full the work of Mr. Eilert, who was the pioneer of our Luther League work and is the able editor of the REVIEW, and to whose undaunted determination and disregard of difficulties and discouragements the credit is chiefly due for the present high standing and success of the nation wide young people's movement among Lutherans.

F. A. KAHLER.

Buffalo, N. Y.

—It surprised me to realize that the REVIEW has reached twenty-five years of work. I have followed it carefully and prayerfully during all those years, and I believe I realize somethiong of the truly large work it has done for our young people and for the Church in general. These years have, I believe, meant more for our Church in this country than we at present realize, and I am convinced that the REVIEW has had no small part in all of the developments. It is thus that I congratulate you upon this anniversary of sustained work most sincerely done.

F. H. KNUBEL.

New York, N. Y.

—The LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW has and will be a most welcome visitor to my home. I read it with great pleasure and profit. I wish for it continued success and prosperity, which means, of course, a much wider circulation.

The twenty-fifth or silver anniversary of its publication is at hand. A very fitting and appreciative token of esteem could not better be demonstrated than by every League sending in, during the year, twenty-five 50 cent silver pieces, or fifty 25 cent silver pieces. Either way—but let's observe the anniversary substantially as well as complimentary.

I congratulate the editor, Mr. Eilert, and his associates most heartily. As an organ of young people's societies and the Lutheran Church it takes second place to none.

CORNELIUS ECKHARDT.

Washington, D. C.

—In these twenty-five years how much we Luther Leaguers have learned about our own Church, her doctrines, history and policies! To most of our members all this knowledge could not have been made available in any other way. They could not have consulted all the books, and rummaged through libraries, and consulted old manuscripts in which this valuable material was found. However, through the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW, The Topics and the Church papers it has been brought right to their doors. All this knowledge helps to bring our people to a consciousness of our rich heritage in the Church, and it will make them more substantial and loyal members of the Lutheran Church. At the same time it will make them better Christians, more stable, more reliable, more truly spiritual and pious; for true Lutheran piety depends upon direct contact with God's spirit through faith in His word, and does not depend upon sensation and emotionalism, which produce a very frothy type of religion.

So we say, "God bless the Luther League on this anniversary, and through all the years to come. May she ever retain true faith in our Lord and His holy word! May she ever prove her faith by her good works and her pure life!"

LEANDER S. KEYSER.

Springfield, Ohio.

—The official utterances and tone of the REVIEW have been above reproach. It has been a safe guide and an inspiration for our young people. It has stood for Lutheran culture, Lutheran loyalty and Lutheran consecration to a service of love.

During the next twenty-five years may the REVIEW be a banner bearer to let the American people know what the great Church of the Reformation is, what she has to offer and what she does.

God bless the Luther League and its official organ.

G. H. GERBERDING.

Maywood, Ill.

—I have great pleasure in congratulating the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of its useful life. No other single agency has so efficiently, so intelligently and so effectually drawn together the different parts of the Lutheran Church of America as this modest little paper and its hard-working, self-sacrificing editor and managers. For a quarter of a century this paper has been the center toward which news and discussion from all parts and divisions of the Church have gravitated and from whence it has radiated forth shorn of all bitterness and animosity. My warmest congratulations go forth to you, its editor, whose sincerity, devotion and intelligent service have so largely contributed to its success and to its directors whose wise policy has given this paper a long life and a prosperous one. May it continue to serve our great Church of the Reformation for many years to come.

C. G. GRAUER.

Buffalo, N. Y.

—Those of us who have followed the REVIEW and its influence, and who have known something of what you have put into it, would like to say some stronger word than "congratulation" in greeting you with thanks and appreciation on this quarto-centennial of your special service for the excellent and useful organ of our National League.

Surely you must feel encouraged, and, if not satisfied, certainly gratified at the retrospect, and in the recognition of the indispensable part that the REVIEW has played in the development of all the good things that have come out of the Luther League movement.

C. ARMAND MILLER.

Philadelphia, Pa.

—Out of the doubts and fears of twenty-five years ago and through all the struggle of those years it has been your privilege to guide the REVIEW to its present enviable position among religious periodicals. Accept my hearty congratulations and my earnest wish that you may have even a greater measure of success in the future.

GEO. D. BOSCHEN.

—The problem of Protestantism is to hold its youth in the Church when there is no religious teaching in the public schools, and in view of the often irreligious teaching in non-denominational colleges. To meet this lack, the Luther League performs an inestimable service. It imbues our youth with the Lutheran spirit, keeps alive within them love for the usages of the Church, and quickens and sustains their religious enthusiasm through the feelings of brotherhood.

The LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW, as the organ and chief promoter of this movement, and edited with such signal ability and devotion, should have hearty and universal support from all our pastors and laymen.

JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER.

New York.

—A quarter of a century of consistent service of the youth of the Lutheran Church and, through the young people, the Church itself, is worthy of more than a passing notice. It seems scarcely possible that so many years have passed. How well I remember when the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW first made its bow and sought recognition and a place among Lutheran journals.

In those days the whole Luther League movement was the object of unkind criticism, or the victim of cold indifference on the part of many. Even real friends of the work had their doubts and their misgivings. But these obstacles were no greater than the huge snowdrifts, nor more cutting than the hurricanelike winds of that February blizzard which a number of us faced to meet in Albany on Washington's Birthday to plan for the first State wide convention of young Lutherans. They were therefore

bravely faced and successfully met. The result is that, because of a consistently conservative and discreetly progressive policy, the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW through all these years has loyally defended and successfully advanced the work of our Lutheran young people.

The result is that at the age of twenty-five years the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW is recognized by all thinking Lutherans as the true exponent of a movement which, largely through its influence, is respected and honored as a potent factor in the complete and effective organization of the Church.

The LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW, for what it has accomplished through twenty-five years of great usefulness, and by virtue of its present recognized merit as a clean and true representative of the genuine Lutheranism which it has helped to develop in the young Lutherans of today, deserves the widest circulation possible in the quarter of a century upon which it is now entering as an agency which promises to do its share toward a wonderful development in our great Church of the Reformation, a development which under God in the next twenty-five years will undoubtedly surpass in extensive and intensive growth any previous period in the history of the Church since the days of him whose name and whose coat of arms young Lutherans of today delight to wear.

May the Lord preserve the editor and bless his work and prosper his paper for many more than another twenty-five years, is the wish and prayer of one whose privilege it was to have some small part in the beginnings of our International Luther League work.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM L. HUNTON.

Philadelphia, Pa.

—As an old friend I want to extend to you my heartiest congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first issue of the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW.

During these twenty-five years I have been a constant reader of the paper, and I take the greatest pleasure in testifving not only to the marked ability with which the REVIEW has been edited but also to the unflagging zeal and unselfish devotion of the editor, who, as a layman, has set us all an inspiring example in the Lord's work.

The REVIEW has rendered most valuable service to the Lutheran Church by its sound and conservative Lutheranism, its initiative in many directions, its inspiration and its helpfulness to our young people.

We rejoice with you in the great work so well done and pray that you may be granted many more years of health and strength in the service of our beloved Lutheran Church. Very sincerely yours,

S. G. WEISKOTTEN.

—Mr. Schieren has asked me to write you and say that he has been sick nearly three months; he was in the hospital six weeks, but recently was conveyed to his home in Brooklyn, where he now is in the care of doctor and nurses. He is now recovering and we hope that in due season he will regain health and strength. He is very much interested in the aims and purposes of your publication. He believes it has done much toward promoting fraternity among congregations and fostering amity and unity among Lutheran Churches; indeed, he thinks it has been a great vital force in the upbuilding and the developing of the Lutheran Church all over this country. He thinks your paper has a nation wide quickening power and hopes for its continued success and a bright future, and thinks that if your paper accomplishes as much in the future as it has in the past it will have done its full duty in stimulating and aiding the growth of the Lutheran Church in America and have served well its day and generation.

May your paper ever be a leader in all that is good and may it enjoy the very maximum of success.

CHARLES J. SCHLEGEL,
For Charles A. Schieren.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Will you please accept my sincere congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the REVIEW, the only organ in the Lutheran Church that represents united Lutheranism? I have been a subscriber to the REVIEW from its beginning and have welcomed its monthly visits with increasing interest. It has always come in neat and attractive attire, brimful of information and inspiration, radiating sunshine and optimism. You, Mr. Editor, have been the life of the paper. To this paper, and therefore to you and your staff, and to the General Secretary, are we indebted largely for the organization, the healthy growth, and continuance of the Luther League of North America. The young people of the Lutheran Church owe to you a debt of gratitude which they can never pay.

You have assisted the General Secretary in following our fellow Lutherans around the world.

What marvelous growth has the Lutheran Church in North America experienced during the past quarter century! To it have you and your associates contributed a just share. There were, in 1889, fifty-nine synods. There are now sixty-four; then 4,600 ministers, now over 10,000; then 8,000 congregations, now twice that number; then 1,090,000 communicant members, now almost 2,500,000. Twenty-five years ago no strict account was kept of the small benevolent contributions, which now total over $3,000,000 annually.

You are twenty-five years older in years, but not in spirit. You and your paper are annually renewing your youth. Long live the REVIEW! Long live her able and faithful Editor and his assistants! You have labored gratuitously in a noble cause—to the greater glory of God, the extension of His Kingdom, the salvation of souls, and the development of the young people of the largest Protestant Church in the world. May your growth and usefulness have but begun!

M. J. BIEBER.

Welland, Ont.

—My hearty congratulations upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the REVIEW. Your connection with it from its first issue, unbroken until now, surely bears out the apostolic injunction "And be not weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

With every good wish for continued success,

FRED. H. WEFER.

New York.

—I wish to congratulate the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW upon its twenty-fifth anniversary. It does not seem possible that so many years have gone by since it was launched on the sea of journalism. In all this time I have looked for its monthly visits with anticipations of pleasure and profit from it, and I have never been disappointed. It has always been positive without being prejudiced, true to its principles without being opinionated, progressive without being radical, and conservative without being illiberal. It has always stood for something and has been fair, clearheaded and warmhearted.

I wish for it many more years of efficiency and a much wider field of usefulness.

May God's blessing be upon it and those connected with it and the great Church for which it has done such excellent service.

WILLIAM M. BAUM, JR.

Canajoharie, N. Y.

—Some one has said, and well said, that birthday anniversaries are the milestones in life's journey, and as the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW reaches its twenty-fifth anniversary landmark permit me to extend my congratulations that it has traveled thus far successfully on, to bear testimony to the important part it has played in the Luther League movement, to acknowledge my debt of gratitude to those who with much labor and sacrifice have made its publication possible, and to express the hope that its future years may be crowned with prosperity and success.

HARRY HODGES.

Philadelphia, Pa.

—I am glad that this valued publication of our Church has had a quarter of a century of history as a factor in the life, teaching, work and unification of the people of our faith in this land. The REVIEW has done its work well and has reflected, from its beginning, the best things in our denominational life.

It has always been a matter of personal gratification to me that I participated in the meeting at Pittsburgh when the Luther League began to make history, and had some little part in the program. I have continued to believe in it as a valuable adjunct to our Church. The young man or young woman who started out to study the subjects presented in the REVIEW and has kept it up, by this time has a somewhat comprehensive amount of information about the history, great leaders, missionary, philanthropic and educational work undertaken and advanced among us as a people since the great days of the Lutheran Reformation.

I sincerely congratulate the REVIEW on the fine

work it has accomplished and wish for it yet many years of increasing usefulness.

D. H. BAUSLIN.

Springfield, Ohio.

—I have always found the REVIEW interesting, instructive and entertaining. It has been a great help to me personally and also to our local League.

Through its columns we learn what others are doing and find inspiration to do things ourselves. Scarcely a devotional meeting of St. John's League passes without the reading of or reference to the topic as outlined in the REVIEW.

As a fitting celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication, we have appointed one of our members to canvass our membership to increase our subscription list.

The important thing for all Leaguers is to get acquainted with the REVIEW. Then each member will be anxiously looked for and the readers will become more earnest and enthusiastic Leaguers.

EMMA E. MAST.

Zanesville, Ohio.

—For the past twenty-five years the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW has been a consistent guide and helper to Luther League workers throughout the land; in fact its services are invaluable. No one can estimate the amount of good it has accomplished through its columns in bringing encouragement and enthusiasm to its thousands of readers.

The REVIEW, always good, is constantly improving and at the present time the Luther League of America has an organ of which it may well be proud, and is deserving of the earnest support and co-operation of its members.

It is with pleasure that I congratulate you upon the REVIEW's twenty-fifth anniversary, and wish you continued success and Godspeed for the future.

EUGENE A. HIEBER.

Utica, N. Y.

—I am indeed glad to have the opportunity to express my appreciation of the great good accomplished in the past twenty-five years by this excellent paper, devoted exclusively to the interests of the Luther League.

In my twelve years' connection with the Luther League, the REVIEW has been my constant companion, instilling in me each month greater interest, keeping me informed of the League's work at large, and fitting me for the highest honors in the Luther League in the District of Columbia.

I regard the REVIEW as a *necessity*, and I cannot conceive of a successful Luther League whose members do not read it and digest its contents.

Long live the REVIEW, and may the near future find it in the home of every Luther Leaguer, thus assuring greater loyalty to the Church and rendering greater service unto the Master.

HARRY R. FELLINGER.

Washington, D. C.

—Permit me to express sincere congratulations and the hope that the publication of the REVIEW may be continued for many years to come. When I say that the REVIEW is one of the most interesting and profitable periodicals and almost indispensable, I express not only my own opinion, but that of the entire membership of our League at Penn. I welcome it as a friend, for it brings messages from friends who express themselves on many of the important topics pertaining to Church loyalty and activity.

May God's richest blessings crown the efforts of all who are in any manner connected with the publication of the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW.

ANNA A. LANDIS.

Penn's Station, Pa.

—Twenty-five years is no mean period of time to observe. It means the coming and passing of many influences, many activities, many changes, many adjustments. It also means progress and achievement as compared with the past. Throughout this time, however, the REVIEW has emphasized the need of a larger and closer relationship between our Lutheran young people and our Church. It has sought to create a closer bond of union among those of various types of thought and different methods of work. It has stood for a conservative yet progressive development of interest and training in the work of our Church, and surely a quarter of a century of such faithful activity has and will bear fruit. The motto "Of the Church, By the Church, For the Church," is still to be upheld, and this the REVIEW does. May it continue so to do. Further, it has emphasized throughout this period of time the worth of our young people. It has shown that they are our greatest asset.

Continue this noble work, for it is more precious than any earthly possession. As this event is observed, may it be but the beginning of even a larger growth and development among the young people in our Church.

ARTHUR T. MICHLER.

Lebanon, Pa.

—In behalf of the Luther League of Iowa I send you greetings and congratulations upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the REVIEW. Every laborer needs and enjoys his "trade journal." The REVIEW has proved to be an efficient trade journal for the Luther Leaguer in his effort to conserve the Lutheran youth for his Mother Church.

PAUL H. HEISEY.

North Liberty, Ia.

—The twenty-five years redound to the credit of the REVIEW. They have made history and the REVIEW has had its share in making it. The REVIEW fills a place in the life of our Church not occupied by any other periodical. It meets a great need and it supplies that need worthily. Its growth, its prominence, and its popularity furnish proof sufficient of this. As the official organ of the Luther League it has worked untold benefit. Spiritual things cannot be measured in terms of yards or pounds or bushels. None can measure the unbounded success of the REVIEW from the standpoint of knowledge given, of faith increased, of incentive furnished, of character developed; and none can measure the great influence of the REVIEW in spreading the Luther League movement, in molding its character, in fixing its stability and solidarity. That such success belongs to the REVIEW the Luther League movement in America attests, immeasurable though that success be. May the REVIEW succeed in the future as well as it has in the past! May it continue to mold, guide, develop the Lutheran youth of America!

C. J. ROCKEY.

Minneapolis, Minn.

—For a quarter of a century your periodical has been a vigorous and consistent advocate of Lutheran doctrine, history and life. It has been a great factor, for a generation, in developing an active, loyal, Lutheran consciousness. Its publication has a record of most self sacrificing labor and of much glorious achievement.

May the REVIEW's circulation increase till it comes to be known and esteemed at its full value in every Lutheran home.

JEROME M. GUSS.

Philadelphia, Pa.

—In the typographical appearance of the REVIEW you set a mark for the publications of the Church. Like Paul, you have kept the faith. The conservative Lutheran spirit of the paper and its editor has kept the journal and the Luther League of America in existence. The attention paid to the State conventions has emphasized that national scope of the Lutheran League and maintained the interest of its widely scattered membership. You have encouraged the young people in their literary efforts by giving their essays publicity. And you have admirably supplemented the "Topics" by your monthly comments, questions and hints for leaders. You have tactfully steered the REVIEW motor yacht so as to avoid collision with the ecclesiastical Dreadnoughts. Long may the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW and its faithful captain sail the seas.

W. K. FRICK.

Milwaukee, Wis.

—Let me, as President of the Lutheran Brotherhood and individually, add my word of praise for the great good the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW has accomplished in its twenty-five years of existence. This publication has done much toward bringing the Luther League of America to the place it now holds among our Church organizations.

Congratulations on this, the twenty-fifth anniversary of efficient service. May the REVIEW enjoy many more years of consecrated usefulness.

JOHN L. ZIMMERMAN.

Springfield, Ohio.

Signs Warm the Birds

During a recent session of the House of Representatives in Washington the birds came into the consideration of the statesmen. Representative Samuel E. Winslow, of Massachusetts, who manufactures more skates than anybody else in the world, got permission from the Post Office Department for rural free delivery mail carriers in his Congressional district to feed the birds during their travel over their routes.

Mr. Winslow told the postal authorities that the Worcester Fish and Game Association reported that birds were dying by thousands on account of the severe weather. The association had bought half a ton of grain for the carriers to distribute, but ran up against a rule forbidding the carriers to do the work. It was the rule to which the Post Office Department made an exception at Mr. Winslow's request.

Thousands of birds during this same cold spell found comfort and life in the electric bulbs in Times Square in New York City.

The electric light bulbs of the great illuminated signs in Times Square have supplied roosting places for thousands of birds in the last few days. The discovery was made by employees of the New York Edison Company, who investigated the reason for the dimness of many of the signs. They found that birds had clustered all about the lights.

Most of the birds who sought to warm themselves by nesting on the bulbs were sparrows and pigeons, though it was reported that even larger birds had perched on the bulbs of one of the large hotels. The Edison Company men said that the warmth radiated by the bulbs, though small in amount, had been sufficient to save the lives of thousands of birds.

Luther to the Pope

After the bull of excommunication arrived in Germany, and before Luther had seen it, he wrote to the Pope, resolving, before bidding a final farewell to Rome, to address her once more some salutary truths. It was a singular letter, expressing great regard for the Pope, between whom and Rome, and Romanism, he makes a broad distinction, recognizing the former as almost innocent, and the latter as the very sink of iniquity.

A specimen or two from this letter must suffice:

"Full of affection for you, most excellent Leo, I have ever regretted that, formed as you are for a better age, you have been raised to the pontificate at such a period as this. Rome is not worthy of you, or of any who resemble you; she deserves no other ruler than Satan himself; and truly it is he, rather than yourself, who reigns in that Babylon.

"It is not true that there is nothing under heaven more corrupt and hateful than the Roman court? It exceeds the very Turks in vice and profligacy. Once as the gate of heaven, it is become the jaws of hell itself, distending and kept open by the wrath of God; so that when I behold so many poor creatures throwing themselves into it, I must needs cry aloud in the midst of this tempest, that some may be saved from this frightful abyss.

"This, O Leo, my father, is the reason why I have inveighed so strongly against a see which dispenses death to its adherents. Far from conspiring against your person, I have felt that I was laboring for your safety, in boldly attacking the prison, or rather the hell, in which you are confined. To do the utmost to destroy the court of Rome is but to discharge your own duty. To cover it with shame is to honor Christ; in a word, to be a Christian is to be not a Roman."

This Day

Take thou this day from God a solemn trust
Which He commits to thee; and that it may
Be well begun, spend its first hours with Him.
He knoweth all thy needs, and hath arranged
For their supply. Thy pathway, too, this day
Is marked upon His chart in heaven, and was
Before ordained that thou shouldst walk
therein.
All through the journey keep thy hand in His,
For He will surely prove thy safest guide,
Since He hath planned each step. And as
there come
Fresh opportunities for service see
Thou use each one for God, giving to Him
Glory in word and deed. So doing all
As in His sight, when this day's course is
run
Thou mayest hand its record unto Him
Without misgiving, rendering Him account
As good and faithful steward. If thou thus
Shalt live each day for Him, when sets life's
sun
Thou shalt receive the Master's own "Well
done."

Luther League of America

The Next Convention at Baltimore, September 22-24, 1914

THE Luther League of Baltimore has invited the Luther League of America to hold its eleventh convention in the Monumental City. The national centennial of "The Star Spangled Banner" will be held in Baltimore September 6 to 14 inclusive. The time for the eleventh convention of the Luther League of America is September 22, 23, 24, dates most convenient after the very hot months of July and August, and after the distracting festivities of the centennial celebration. It is at a time when our host can best welcome the great Lutheran hosts from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Among the great cities of the United States Baltimore ranks seventh in population. It has a busy population of 558,485. It is magnificently situated upon the Chesapeake Bay. It is 97 miles from Philadelphia, 188 from New York City, 398 from Buffalo, 802 from Chicago, 1,222 from Minneapolis, 887 from Milwaukee, 474 from Cleveland, 334 from Pittsburgh, and 40 from Washington, the Capital of the nation. Its railroad facilities are among the best.

An aspect of cheerful elegance pervades the city, which is peculiarly attractive to strangers. Though settlements go back to 1662, it was on January 12, 1730, the site of the city was called Baltimore in honor of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore. It is a famous city, full of varied attractions. It is an educational and commercial, a musical and art center. Here is much to interest all tastes. This metropolitan city is a great Lutheran center, and from now until after the eleventh convention of the Luther League of America the eyes of all our Lutheran people will be fixed upon Baltimore.

Delegates and visitors to this convention will have the opportunity of visiting the Capital of our country without additional expense. They can also visit Atlantic City and see the ocean, or Norfolk, Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe. Both New York and Philadelphia are in easy march of the convention city, and can be visited either before or after the great convention of our Lutheran young people.

From now until after the convention THE REVIEW will contain each month articles about Baltimore and the convention, which undoubtedly will be the best in the history of the Luther League of America. Begin to make your plans now.

Baltimore the Convention City

FROM September 6 to 12, 1914, Baltimore will celebrate the national Star Spangled Banner Centennial. This will be one of the greatest events in her history. It has a significance of more than local importance, being of national and international scope.

In 1876 the Centennial in Philadelphia marked the centenary of the Declaration of Independence. The centennary of the achievement of national independence will practically be celebrated September 6, 1914, in Baltimore, for that which was declared thirty-eight years before did not attain its realization until the War of 1812. In the final outcome that attained national freedom, Baltimore and Maryland played a distinguished and strategic part.

In ringing sentences the Declaration of Independence announced our political freedom from Great Britain. It was only a brief period after the Revolution until we discovered that as Americans we were anything but a free people. Upon the high seas and commercially we were still in bondage. Franklin, the shrewd philosopher, with customary astuteness, declared: "The war which closed with the surrender of Cornwallis was but the war of rebellion; we must fight once again to make good our claims to independence."

Scarcely had our war of '76 closed when the French Revolution broke out. France and England were soon at war. Our neutral American vessels were seized by France because we refused to become involved in her bloody strife. England, incensed by our growing trade rivalry, impressed our sailors on every sea. Washington urged Congress to create a navy to protect our commerce. Three frigates were constructed by the authority of Congress. One of these was the famous "Constellation," which was built and manned in Baltimore in 1797, and, by her victories over the French "Insurgente" and "La Vengeance," brought

peace with France, won respect for the flag, and long remained the most popular vessel of the navy.

When war broke out between France and England, the British offenses became worse than before. Soon this overweening sea power had seized 6,000 of our sailors and 1,000 of our ships. Our boasted independence under such harassing conditions became a byword and reproach.

The first of the series of notorious outrages on the American flag occurred when the merchant ship "Baltimore," which was built in Baltimore (as was the sloop of war "Maryland," presented to the United States navy by Baltimore merchants at a cost of $70,000), was surrounded by a British squadron and fifty-five of her seamen taken off as English "deserters," though all but five were afterward returned to her. This was followed by the none the less outrageous affair of the "Chesapeake." This affront occurred in 1806, when a Chesapeake-built frigate, leaving Hampton Roads, was followed by the British ship "Leopard," and held up by a search for "deserters." When Commodore Barron, of Virginia, refused to allow his crew to be mustered for inspection, the "Leopard" poured a broadside into the "Chesapeake," which was followed by three additional broadsides within fifteen minutes. Three American seamen were killed and eighteen wounded, including the commodore. As the Chesapeake was unprepared, it being in time of peace, Barron ordered his flag hauled down. The captain of the "Leopard" refused to receive the "Chesapeake" as a prize, but carried off four men, whom he claimed to be "deserters" and subjected to a severe lashing. Three of these men were restored to the "Chesapeake" in Boston harbor in 1812 through the resolute intervention of the noted Baltimorean, William Pinkney, then Minister to England, in time to average the gross abuse in the war against Great Britain.

Mr. Pinkney, whose ardent patriotism had been repeatedly incensed by his experiences with England's duplicity and the impossibility of redress of grievances, would stand no more. He demanded his recall by President Madison, and he promptly took "inamicable leave" of England. President Madison made him Attorney General of the United States on his return to America.

It was Mr. Pinkney who wrote the declaration of war, which consisted of the single direct and explicit statement "That war be, and the same is, hereby declared to exist between the United States and Great Britain." Our lack of preparation was painfully apparent. The national treasury was practically empty. The army and navy was pitifully inadequate. With a newly improvised navy of sixteen vessels and 3,000 seamen, America was to contend against an imperial sea force of 144,000 seasoned men and nearly 1,000 vessels, 200 of which were larger than any one of the American craft.

However, the navy had in reserve a large number of the best built vessels and most expert seamen in the world in her merchant marine and fishing fleets, and these were to furnish the backbone of the war and the relentless force with which England was to meet her reckoning. The war was marked with brilliant sea victories and disastrous land defeats. Maryland ships and seamen were first to sea and first into action both upon Government vessels and privateers. On June 20, 1812, half an hour after he received word that war had been declared by Congress on the 18th, Commodore John Rodgers, a native of Havre de Grace, later a resident of Baltimore, put to sea in charge of the American squadron in pursuit of the British fleet, with Captain David Porter, of Baltimore, a close second, in command of the frigate "Essex."

When two days out, Commodore Rodgers, on board his flagship, the "President," encountered the British ship "Belvidera." He sighted and with his own hand fired the first gun of the war, hulling the enemy. The third shot, also fired by the commodore, crashed into the stern chaser, killing two men and wounding several. American gun foundries were still in their infancy and the fourth gun, fired by Lieutenant Gamble, burst, shattering over the forecastle deck, throwing Rodgers into the air and then heavily upon the deck, fracturing his leg, while in the confusion the "Belvidera" threw over her boats and escaped, to give positive notice of the war to the British at Halifax.

Captain David Porter, of the "Essex," took several prizes, one being a shipload of British soldiers, which was equivalent to a victory on a battlefield. She was later fired upon by the British ship "Alert." As her cannonades were not suited to long distance firing, she waited until the enemy approached, then suddenly opened her broadsides, and eight minutes later the "Alert" struck her col-

ors. The first capture by a privateer was probably made by the "Dash," of Baltimore, which captured the British Government schooner "Whiting" in Hampton Roads, with dispatches from Great Britain to the United States, its captain being unaware up to that time of the declaration of war. About the same day, seven privateers sailed from Baltimore. These included the "Rossie," commanded by the fearless Commodore Barney.

England resolved to blockade the whole American coast after her bitter losses the first six months of the war, beginning with the "Chesapeake," the key to the interior. She planned to impoverish the seaport towns and by this strike a blow at the center of our commercial strength. By uniting her forces from Lake Champlain to the Chesapeake in the heart of the country, she would cut off and neutralize New England, already opposed to the war. In this way she would coerce and once again subjugate America.

Baltimore, because of her zeal and loyalty, was to be singled out for immediate attack. This is shown in a London paper of June 17: "The grand expedition preparing at Bordeaux for America is destined for the Chesapeake direct. Our little army in Canada will, at the same instant, be directed to make a movement in the direction of the Susquehannah; and both armies will therefore in all probability meet at Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The seat of the American government, but more particularly Baltimore, is to be the immediate object of attack. . . . Our naval and military commanders have no power to conclude any armistice or suspension of arms. They carry with them certain terms which will be offered to the American Government at the point of the bayonet."

Scientifically built fortifications, over a mile in length, planned by that brave Revolutionary hero, General Samuel Smith, commander-in-chief of the forces, were thrown up from the harbor, along Hampstead Hill (now Patterson Park), and northward around the site of the present Hopkins Hospital. Behind these were mounted over a hundred cannon with 10,000 troops. All through the week after the British burned Washington and retreated down the bay, to "deceive the Baltimoreans and throw them off their guard," the citizens rallied as one man to the defense under resolute General Smith. They toiled day after day, young and old alike, with pick, shovel and wheelbarrow, until such an appalling armament greeted the British when, after the Battle of North Point, they arrived within sight of it, that they retreated to their ships affrighted and undone, and without a single shot.

The men who landed from the ships on September 12, 1814, were the picked soldiers of Europe, the Duke of Wellington's "Invincibles," Lord Nelson's victorious marines, fresh from conquest over Napoleon, the greatest conqueror since Alexander. Napoleon's recent abdication and retirement to the island of Elba left England free to turn her united powers to what seemed the doomed city upon the Patapsco, guarded by militiamen, most of whom had never seen a foe before.

Yet these fearless defenders of their firesides did not wait for the foe behind protected earthworks, but went forth sturdily to meet the conquerors of Napoleon, advancing in relentless phalanx up the ancient North Point road.

After an hour's march, General Ross halted his army of about 7,000 strong, and with seven other officers drew aside to Gorsuch's farmhouse to take their ease and order breakfast.

Learning of the enemy's insolence, General Stricker sent a little volunteer skirmish party of 300 to draw them forth.

Ross could not believe the Americans would dare act on the offensive. "He rode forward to convince himself, when an American rifleman singled him out. He fired and the ball, true to its mark, pierced his side." Colonel Brooke, on whom the command suddenly devolved, became extremely cautious. He met the little band of 1,700 as if opposed to a great disciplined army.

For one hour and a half this little force of raw militiamen held a skilled veteran army four times their number in check. At the close of the battle, the British had lost over 500 veterans to the 150 militiamen.

By her matchless defense, Baltimore had saved the nation. The prospective attack on Philadelphia and New York was abandoned. The British retreated to their ships, and the atack on Fort McHenry, as if in hopeless vengeance, was fiercely renewed.

The fort had been bombarded by sixteen bomb and rocket vessels from 6 until 3 o'clock on the 13th, throwing a constant shower of rockets and bombs, the latter weighing 220 pounds, while Colonel Armistead, unable, on account of the enemy's distance, to return the

fire, except once when they came nearer, could only conjecture their fate should a bomb reach the powder magazine, which was not bomb-proof. As the army retreated, a bombardment, fiercer than before, was executed. As a last resort, under cover of darkness, several rocket vessels and barges, with 1,250 picked men, passed south of Fort McHenry and attempted to land and assail the town from the Ferry Branch. After passing the fort they threw up rockets of rejoicing and to light a landing place. This discovered their whereabouts to Commodore Rodgers' invincible crew at Fort Covington, under Lieutenant Newcombe, and Barney's flotilla men, under brave Lieutenant John Webster, at Fort Babcock. These forts rained a pitiless hail on the intruders—one barge was sunk with all on board and the rest were compelled to retire.

Foiled in this last strategy to obtain a landing, the enemy precipitately retired, battered and crippled, under the fire from Fort McHenry and the "Lazaretto." At a safe distance they continued the bombardment till near morning—in all about twenty-five hours, during which time there were thrown between 1,500 and 1,800 great bombs, 400 of which are said to have fallen within Fort McHenry.

In the midst of this fierce cannonade, which at any moment might mean ruin and destruction to the beloved city which contained his loved ones, and with its fall endangering the fate of the whole seacoast, there stood upon the deck of the "Minden," a devoted patriot, who, true to the behest of friendship, had risked peril and exposure to secure the release of his friend, Dr. William Beanes. Dr. Beanes, whose spacious house at Upper Marlboro had been used as headquarters by Ross and the British officers in their march to and from Washington, was very much incensed by the burning of Washington on August 25. After the British left his home for their ships, he indignantly seized some marauders, who lingered to carry off booty, and was himself carried off to the fleet in return.

Key and his friends had paced the deck all the night of September 13, knowing that while the bombardment lasted the beleaguered fort had not surrendered. It ceased before day and for a time they were held in most anxious suspense. Finally the dawn broke, and eagerly peering through the mist, they saw to their joy that "the flag was still there."

As they beheld the enemy's wounded being carried to their ships and the fleet hoisting sail preparing to depart, baffled and defeated, the great folds of the mammoth flag floated triumphantly on the breeze, the prophetic emblem of a free people.

Stirred to the depths by patriotic fervor and devotion, Key's pent up emotions burst forth in an anthem of joy, and his song of rejoicing, "The Star Spangled Banner," has become the "Te Deum" of the nation.

While they lingered on the deck of the vessel Key wrote down a few lines on the back of a letter and completed it in the rowboat on the way to the shore. The next morning he took the song to his brother-in-law, Judge Nicholson, who had just returned from the defense of Fort McHenry. He suggested the air "Anacreon in Heaven," then a popular melody. It was taken to a printing office near by. Within a few hours handbills containing the stirring poem were all over town. As a spontaneous expression of the people's feelings it took its place as a national song.

The British fleet, chastised and vanquished, moved sullenly out of the Patapsco. Admiral Cochrane, on the "Royal Tennant," the eighty-gun flagship, captured from Napoleon by Nelson in 1798 at the Battle of the Nile, conveyed General Ross' body to Halifax, where it was buried with great pomp in St. Paul's graveyard on September 29. "No one talked of a future enterprise," says Officer Gleig, "nor was the slightest rumor circulated as to the next point of attack."

General Ross' remains were carried to Halifax. The fleet and army rested on the broad bosom of the Chesapeake, which had witnessed their repulse. Swift messengers bore the news of the defeat of the great expedition to London, and to the city of Ghent. With the arrival of these fateful tidings, the American Commissioners were able to secure for the first time favorable terms of peace which the nation could accept.

A treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. Official messengers carrying the good news arrived in New York, February 11, 1815. Before they could reach Washington, Christopher Hughes, Jr., of Baltimore, secretary of the Commission, and our former brilliant "diplomat without a rival" at Stockholm, sailed direct for the Chesapeake in the schooner "Transit," and, landing at Annapolis, bore the glad news of peace to Washington before the copy of the treaty arrived there.

Luther League Topics

Third Week after Easter. May 3, 1914.

The First Martyr

Acts 7:54, 8:1.

By the Rev. W. C. Stump.

Daily Bible Readings—April 27-May 3.

Monday, April 27—Lev. 24:16.
Tuesday, April 28—Acts 9:14.
Wednesday, April 29—Matt. 5:44.
Thursday, April 30—Luke 6:28.
Friday, May 1—Acts 8:4.
Saturday, May 2—Matt. 10:23-32.
Sunday, May 3—Acts 7:54, 8:1.

Hints for Leaders.

Hymn 102. Psalm 72. Gloria Patri.
Scripture lesson. Prayer. Hymn 101.
Roll call of those present, to respond by a verse of Scripture or short prayer.
Discussion of the topic. Who were some of the other martyrs?
Hymn 207. Silent prayer. Benediction.
(Topic reviewed by Rev. Paul W. Koller.)

We study today the martyrdom of Stephen, the first follower of Jesus Christ to meet death because of his faith. He is the first of a long line of martyrs down through the centuries—a glorious company the Te Deum calls them. Stephen was one of the seven deacons chosen by the congregation to look after the poor. He was a man of faith and great energy. He not only took care of the poor in material things, but everywhere he went he preached earnestly the Gospel of Christ. This brought down upon him the hate and active opposition of the Jewish authorities, and finally led to his being stoned by the excited crowd to whom he spoke so fearlessly. You know the story. Let us gather some lessons. Notice:

I. *The effect of divine truth upon sinful men.* We are apt to suppose that where the truth does not save, it does nothing. We ourselves too often listen only with the outward ear, what we hear never really gets into our minds or hearts. When an apostle preached, however, it was different. The divine word was not spoken in vain; some were converted and others were made angry. The Word went home. It could not be stored away with other intellectual lumber; there was life in it. They were cut to the heart, writes the sacred historian. This is still the effect of divine truth when preached fearlessly and listened to by sinful men. It either converts or makes angry. God's word is full of life and power, if men will only let it get into their hearts.

II. *The interest of the Lord Jesus in His followers.* Very beautiful is the representation here given of the concern of Christ for those who serve for Him. The members of the council are excited and angry, but Stephen is very calm. He is not disturbed by their threats, because he is sustained by a wonderful sight. He sees the heavens open and the Messiah, whom they have crucified, his Lord, for whom he has been so manfully witnessing, standing on the right hand of God. This attitude is most significant. In other Scripture passages where the risen Lord is spoken of, He is represented as sitting rather than standing at God's right hand, viz., Col. 3:1; Heb. 1:3. Amid these opened heavens, into which Stephen looked, the Son of Man is standing as though stirred with interest in behalf of Stephen, as though alert with sympathy, as though to bid him welcome to his Father's house. This means, I am sure, what Chrysostom long ago said it meant, that the glorified Christ had risen from His throne to succor His persecuted servant and to receive him to Himself. We can be sure that our Lord is concerned about those who try to serve Him.

III. *The duty of courageous witnessing.* Stephen's witness for Christ was fearless. Martyrs like Stephen, in God's providence, we need never be, I trust. The true and triumphant faith has drawn the teeth of persecution in our day and land. But men like Stephen are greatly needed, and such we ought to be; men of conviction, men of courage, fearless for the right and the Gospel. There are still sanhedrins of unbelief, of evil ways in business, of jeering companions; sometimes even one's own people hindering the practice of the truth. The Lord indeed needs men and women of Stephen's courageous witnessing, and for such the Lord will make the gates of pearl swing inward with bright welcome at the last.

Suggested Questions.

1. Just what did Stephen do that angered the Jews?
2. What young man stood by and watched the stoning?
3. Are there any martyrs in modern times?
4. Do you courageously witness for Christ?

The Luther League Topics, complete lessons (of which the above are outlines and reviews), in 32-page pamphlet, covering three months, can be supplied at rates given on page 35 by Luther League Review, Box 876, New York, N. Y.

Fourth Week after Easter. May 10, 1914.

Training for Missionary Service

Gal. 1:11-24.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS—May 4-10.

Monday, May 4—Gal. 5:6.
Tuesday, May 5—Rom. 5:1.
Wednesday, May 6—James 2:18.
Thursday, May 7—Luke 18:22-24.
Friday, May 8—Matt. 20:27-28.
Saturday, May 9—John 4:35.
Sunday, May 10—Gal. 1:11-24.

HINTS FOR LEADERS.

Opening service according to Luther League Hymnal, with Gal. 1:11-24.

Summary of topic and review.

Special music as arranged.

Papers on "The Difference between the Requirements in Training for This Time and One Hundred Years Ago," "The Special Demands upon Foreign Missionaries," "The Peculiar Demands upon Inner Missionaries," "The Special Work of the Home Missionary or Field Missionary." Scan biographies of Schwartz, Ziegenbalg. Plutschau, Muhlenberg, Passavant, Harpster, for training received by these men and the peculiar difficulties met by each. Send to Rectors of Deaconess Motherhouses and to Inner Mission Superintendents (Lutheran Almanac, pages 77-79) for literature.

Closing service of hymnal or chanting of Lord's Prayer.

(Topic reviewed by Rev. Carroll J. Rockey.)

We are living in an age of specialists. Each man is trained to do some particular work in the most modern method. Time was when the lawyer was a general practitioner, who handled whatever legal business that might come to him. Now we have patent attorneys, corporation lawyers, criminal lawyers, specialists in constitutional and international law. Time was when the family physician handled to the best of his ability whatever disease befell his patient. Now we have physicians, surgeons, neurologists, specialists on ear, eye, nose and throat. In days gone by the wagonmaker made his wagon and ironed it himself. Now blacksmiths, machinists, woodworkers and painters are divided into multitudes of special workers along particular lines.

In the ministry it is true in one way; in another it is not. The minister must be a missionary if he has a true concept of his divine calling, no matter whether he labor in Delaware or Borneo. He must be on the lookout constantly to bring men into the fold of Christ, even if his specialty be not the regular pastorate. Well is our topic stated "Training for Missionary Service" instead of "Training for the Ministry," for any sort of ministry is missionary service. And yet in the ministry we have the regular Pastor, the Home Missionary or Field Missionary, the Inner Missionary, the Foreign Missionary. Each has his own special field and his own special labor. At the same time, however, each must be to greater or lesser extent every one of the other three. And so, though it be true that even the ministry has its specialists who are trained to do their own particular work better than their brethren could do it, these very specialists must yet be trained in general work which is the foundation of all. For all these are missionaries and all should be ordained ministers. They all have the bringing of souls to Christ as their chosen lifework. Their training must be broad in general work and it must be spespecial also for special work.

That a man must be well trained for missionary service must be plain to all. Time was when any man who could speak well in prayer meeting, who could pray fervently and loudly, and who seemed to have the gift of words, was hustled off to college or seminary for a year or two and then licensed to preach. The times demanded men in numbers for outposts and pioneer work, and the age was such that an uneducated man might hold his own and be successful.

But that day is past. The man in the pulpit must be equal to and superior to his hearers. A large number of present day hearers are high school graduates and many are university alumni. Sound, dignified exposition must take the place of ranting and mere exhortation. The spirit of the age is skeptical and materialistic. Men are from Missouri; they demand to be shown. And the servant of God must be able to show them. These days even unbelief assumes to be scientific. The philosophies of men unsettle the faith of even the saints and the man for missionary service must know all these things that work against the faith of Christ. He must be able to know the weakness of such systems and their utter failure to take the place of God in the soul of man. Not only is this true of the homeland. India has had its philosophies for centuries; and he who would bring men from the upper castes of India must know these theories of men. The wisdom of the educated Japanese must be offset by the wisdom not only of Christ, but of true knowledge of the universe as God has made it.

The Word of God will not return to him void. It is sharper than any two-edged sword. But this does not say that any bungler may handle it without understanding it. This does not do away with the true wisdom of men. The workman must be of such caliber and training that he needeth not to be ashamed. The Word of God is the tool that God works with and it is sufficient to do the

work; but it must be in the hands of well-trained, skilful workmen who know well how to handle the tool and all its accessories. The mechanic of God must be well trained.

The lesson for our topic shows the value of training for missionary service. Paul had been trained in the school of Gamaliel. He knew Greek philosophy and Greek poetry. His training fitted him to reason of righteousness and temperance and judgment to come, in presence of the Roman Felix; and to venture into no less a place than Athens and to stand upon Mars Hill. Truly he was in the very citadel of worldly learning when he stood here pitting the revelation of God against the wisdom of men in the city of Athens.

But head knowledge is not all. Worldly wisdom without faith in the mystery of Christ begets atheists instead of missionaries. Paul spent three years in seclusion in Arabia studying the revelation of God in prophecy and fulfillment. The faith of his soul increased. Saul became Paul. The persecutor became the preacher. And this not because of Greek and Jewish wisdom, but because of faith. The proud Pharisee became the humble Christian. The tyrannical demagogue became the suffering saint. He who threw others into prison went there various times himself. Humility took the place of pride; suffering the place of persecution; self-surrender the place of defiance; Christian virtue the place of Pharisaic self-righteousness. The heart must be trained as well as the head; for out of it are the issues of life. The heart directs the head for good or evil.

But let not the Luther Leaguer be scared at the prospect of stiff training, and so withhold his services for missionary work. Nothing attempted, nothing done. Men despise a coward and God can despise him no less. He who denies will be denied; he who would be a follower must take up his cross; he who has not the spirit of Christ is none of His; and he who looketh back once having put his hand to the plough is a traitor. Nor need any be scared that all men are wise in defiance and defiant in wisdom. Not all our missionaries are steeped in the details of worldly wisdom; but their work is still crowned with abundant success. Let no Leaguer withhold himself; but, depending upon the sufficiency of the Word and upon the accompanying presence of God to the ends of the earth, let him say, "Here am I, send me."

Fifth Week after Easter. May 17, 1914.

"He Ascended into Heaven"

(Art. II.) Acts 1:4-14.
A composite for several writers.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS—May 11-17.

Monday, May 11—Ps. 24:7-10.
Tuesday, May 12—Luke 22:69.
Wednesday, May 13—Mark 16:9.
Thursday, May 14—Acts 7:55.
Friday, May 15—I Cor. 15:8.
Saturday, May 16—Rev. 1:17-18.
Sunday, May 17—Acts 1:4-14.

HINTS FOR LEADERS.

After opening as directed in the Topics, Scripture lesson by leader, Acts 1:4-14.
Prayer. Hymn 186. Prayer. Hymn 185.
Remarks by leader. Special music.
Two brief papers, one based on matter in the REVIEW and the other on matter in Topics.
Close as directed in Topics.
(Topic reviewed by Rev. Paul W. Koller.)

This is a very practical age and Christianity is coming more and more to emphasize the practical in the things of religion. This is not out of accord with the teachings and practice of Christ. Just before He ascended His disciples asked: "When wilt Thou restore the Kingdom?" He tells them not to speculate about such things, the important thing for them was "duty." Also an angel said to those who watched His ascension, "Why stand ye gazing up into heaven?" So we are having much of the practical in religion. This is not all of religion, however. There are certain great facts and truths in our Lord's teaching and life that are fundamental to the truth and reality of Christianity. If we forget or neglect them our religion will degenerate into mere morality or philanthrophy. One of these supernatural things is the Ascension of Christ. Of its actual occurrence there is no doubt. While the resurrection was witnessed by no man. His appearance afterward being sufficient evidence, the Ascension into Heaven was seen by the eyes of men. It was seen with every circumstance that would draw attention to it. It was not done in the obscurity of the night, nor amid the disturbances of some mighty whirlwind, but at one of those calm moments of deep intercourse between the Lord and His people. It meant a great deal to the early Christians. What does it mean to us?

I. His Redemptive Word is done. The Ascension of Jesus marked the completion of His work as our Redeemer. How explicitly Jesus foretold this great event. Early in His ministry He declared "no man ascended into heaven, save He that descended out of heaven —even the Son of Man who is in heaven." And on the day of His resurrection He told Mary to take this message to His disciples, "I ascend unto My Father." The ascension im-

plied that all the purposes of the incarnation had been accomplished, and that the Father was satisfied. What He came to do, to suffer, and to say. He had done, suffered and said. He did not leave the earth until on earth there was no more for Him to do. In His great intercessory prayer, addressing His Father, He said, "I have glorified Thee on the earth." "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do."

II. *A lesson of hope.* Let us remember that it was the same Jesus who walked here upon earth that has gone to the right hand of God the Father. The same Jesus whose words we love, whose life was love, whose name is love, is now in the heavens far above all principalities, powers and dominion and ever liveth to make intercession for us. This fact, in whatever way we look at it, has a lesson of infinite hope. I have spoken of how it means that our redemption is crowned and finished. It means many other things also.

Is assures us that we shall not be delivered up hereafter to the passionless retribution of blind material forces, but that a face like our own shall look down upon us, and that He shall deal with us, who knows our temptations and shortcoming. The ascended Lord who looks down on us knows and cares, for He has worn our flesh and known our trials. There is surely infinite comfort in this.

It means also that through Him we have received strength to live and serve aright. He has not and does not leave us to fight alone here against the forces of evil. "I will not leave you comfortless" He said. The gift of the Holy Spirit, who is power, is ours because He has ascended.

Let us search farther and we will find many blessed lessons in the ascension of our Lord.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who saw Christ ascend?
2. Did the early Christians say much about the ascension in their preaching?
3. What does the ascension mean to you?
4. Did He promise to return to earth?

Exaudi. May 24, 1914.

Charles Porterfield Krauth

Jer. 6:16-21; Eph. 4:11-16.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS—May 18-24.

Monday, May 18—Ezra 1:1-11.
Tuesday, May 19—Neh. 2:17-20.
Wednesday, May 20—Job 42:1-17.
Ascension Day, May 21—Isa. 54:1-17.
Friday, May 22—II Cor. 6:1-18.
Saturday, May 23—II Thess. 3:1-18.
Sunday, May 24—Jer. 6:16-21; Eph. 4:11-16.

HINTS FOR LEADERS.

Open and close as directed in the Luther League Hymnal.

Consult Luther in Biographies, Church Histories like Wolf's or Jacob's, See Morris' Fifty Years, and The Biography of Dr. Krauth. Arrange for papers on different phases of his life.

Select some portion—brief—of Conservative Reformation to be read by a good reader.

In connection with his parentage and youth, it will be of interest to make note of the facts, the coincidences and contrasts of what we may call the

CHRONOLOGY OF HIS LIFE.

Born March 17, 1823.

Entered college, Gettysburg, in 1834, when only eleven years of age; was forced to take freshman over again, because of "his extreme youth"; graduated at sixteen and from the Theological Seminary at eighteen years of age.

1841—Pastor of a small mission near Baltimore.

1842—Pastor of the Second English Lutheran Church, of Baltimore.

1847—Pastor of the church at Shepherdstown.

1848—Pastor of the church at Winchester.

1852-3—Supplied churches in St. Thomas, West Indies.

1855—Pastor of the First Church, Pittsburgh.

1859—Pastor of the St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia.

1861-1883—Editor of The Lutheran, Philadelphia.

1864-1883—Professor of Theology, Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia.

1868-1883—Professor of Philosophy, Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia.

Died in 1883 when only sixty years of age, but leaving a life behind wonderfully filled with mighty deeds and a name that will go down to future generations, and an influence that will tell for centuries.

THE EDITOR.

From 1861 onward he devoted his strength to the editorship of the Lutheran, which, in his hands, became the strongest weapon in the conflict against the shallow, unprincipled "American Lutheranism" which ruled our English Lutheran Church at that time. He was pre-eminently fitted to transplant the spirit of true, historical, conservative Lutheranism into the sphere of the English language, and there to reproduce and establish it on such a basis, that its future would be secure.

WRITER.

He was one of the most prolific and brilliant writers of our English Lutheran Church. His writings cover a wide field, theological, liturgical, philosophical. Even his controversial writings breathed with sweetness and courtesy. A son of peace, he was never disposed to rashly rush into the arena of strife. Yet when duty called he always arose to the occasion and became a real

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

He had thoroughly studied the structure of Lutheran Theology, and discovered for himself the correctness of the comparison that likens it to an imposing Gothic dome, grand in its proportions, harmonious in all its parts, everywhere beaming in the clear light and vocal with the true echoes of the Divine Word. Through such a structure it was his delight for years to lead young men of ingenuous, appreciative spirit, ever largely enjoying for himself that quickening of mind, that refreshment of heart that he had so largely imparted to them. As a Lutheran divine he rejoiced in the explanation of the many points of doctrine which the adversaries of the Lutheran Church have always been willing to concede. Yet he took special interest in "those which are the most strictly distinctive of our Church, which have been the object of fiercest assault, in which also her position is so pure and scriptural, to wit, the Person of Christ, and the Sacraments."—Schaeffer.

HIS INFLUENCE.

Dr. Krauth's direct connection with certain large and influential ecclesiastical bodies, at a time when important principles of polity and practice engrossed public attention, was of great advantage to the Lutheran Church. Cool as a philosopher, he was never swayed by passion; as a Christian, truly devout, he was as little influenced by prejudice, and as an Evangelical Lutheran he bowed with unhesitating obedience to the authority of the Divine Word. It was for this reason that he acquitted himself so nobly of the responsibilities which he had, by general consent, been invested in the General Council and in the Ministerium of Pennsylvania; developing and confirming, in both bodies, a spirit of confessional intelligence and fidelity, hostile alike to a confessionless unionism on the one hand, and to a confessional bigotry on the other. His sermons before the General Council, his theses on pulpit and altar fellowship, his explanation and defense of the same, both oral and through the press, present a literature which commanded prompt attention when first uttered, and which will yet be more carefully studied and admired in the Church for the genuineness of its biblical character and the purity of its Christian tone.

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Pentecost. May 31, 1914.

Power Through God's Spirit

Zech. 4:1-10.

By Rev. John S. Albert.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS—May 25-31.

Monday, May 25—Ezek. 37:11-14.
Tuesday, May 26—Micah 7:4-20.
Wednesday, May 27—Luke 1:16-19.
Thursday, May 28—Acts 1:1-8.
Friday, May 29—Acts 2:16-21.
Saturday, May 30—Rom. 1:1-17.
Sunday, May 31—Zech. 4:1-10.

HINTS FOR LEADERS.

Invocation by pastor. Introit for Whitsunday.
Psalm 95 (read responsively).
Gloria Patri. Hymn 173.
Scripture lesson, Zech. 4:1-10 (read by leader).
Hymn 122. Prayer. Hymn 124.
Remarks by leader (see Topics and REVIEW).
Repeat third article of the Creed in concert.
Special music.
Ask the pastor to explain in a brief address "The Spirit's Application of the Means of Grace."
Paper by some member of the Mission Society on "The Holy Spirit and Missions."
Special music. Announcements. Lord's Prayer. Doxology and Benediction.

(Topic reviewed by Rev. Paul W. Koller.)

The first work of the exiled Jews, who returned to Babylon under Zerubbabel was to rebuild the Temple. They started well but the work soon lagged. The Samaritans opposed and hindered. So fierce was their opposition that nothing was done for fifteen years. The people became very much discouraged. To these discouraged people God sent two prophets. The venerable Haggai, and later the young man Zechariah. Haggai stirred them to action and the work is begun anew. The work is in charge of Zerubbabel, and he does all he can, but it is a discouraging task. There were mountains of difficulties before him: few workmen, opposition, Persian jealousy and the fears of the people. Twelve months later to this discouraged prince and to the fearing people, whom he feared would give up the work for God, Zechariah brings a message of encouragement. God gave it to him in a vision. As he sleeps one night, an angel came to him and awakens him. On opening his eyes the angel asked him what he saw. He replied that he saw a candlestick all of gold, with a bowl at the top, having seven lamps with pipes to them; and by the candlestick two live trees, supplying through golden pipes the oil for the lamps. Perplexed he asked the meaning. The

(*Continued on page 26.*)

Luther League Review

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LUTHER LEAGUE
ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE

Luther League of America

IN THE INTERESTS OF

The Lutheran Church and Her Young People

Edited by E. P. EILERT

WITH

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Editorial

The stress and somberness of Lent and the passion of Holy Week is followed by the inexpressible joy of Easter. The risen Redeemer spreads joy in the gloom of the disciple band. The empty tomb proclaims a conqueror over death and the grave who is mighty to save. This greatest festival of the Church is potential with joy and gladness. It looks beyond earth to the eternal city and the cloudless day of the redeemed of the Lord. With one accord we join our voices in hymning his praise:

"Hail, the Lord of earth and heaven!
Praise to Thee by both be given;
Thee we greet triumphant now,
Hail, the resurrection Thou."

An existence of twenty-five years in the life of a periodical, like twenty-five years in the life of a man, is a period determining character, and fixing principles. For twenty-five years THE LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW has appeared as the official organ of the Luther League of America. It has consistently voiced the cardinal principles of this organization. The welfare of the Luther League as an agency of the Church has been studied. Today after a quarter of a century THE REVIEW continues to devote its energies to this splendid cause.

—•—

All may not have been accomplished that it was the ambition of THE REVIEW to achieve. Nevertheless, it's simply the story of life. What human life has realized all its youthful ambition and its fond dreams? Under the conditions much has been done, and it is well to take an optimistic view of the results.

—•—

There has been a pleasure and a charm in the service THE REVIEW has rendered the Church. We do not regret the labor. We rejoice in the good that has been acccomplished, and this has been some compensation for the time and effort devoted to this enterprise.

—•—

The kind expressions of friends appearing in another part of this number of THE REVIEW are gratefully acknowledged. Their confidence and their encouragement have aided in lifting the burdens often experienced. The words of our friends at this time are "like good news from a far country."

—•—

The purpose of THE REVIEW for the future is to continue the policy of advancing the interests of our young Lutherans, and of promoting the cause of The Luther League of America. This course has been approved by the Church. It has gained the confidence of the Church irrespective of synodical affiliation, and it is the purpose of THE REVIEW to con-

tinue to merit this trust reposed in it by the Church of our fathers.

We enter upon the new year of THE REVIEW's life with the fond hope of doing even better than in the past. To enable us to do this we solicit the support of all our Luther Leaguers in adding to our subscription lists. With a little effort upon the part of each one of our members this can easily be done. We are sure you are willing and ready to help, and we hope to hear from you encouragingly.

Twenty-five years have gone by quickly. In the history of the Church they have meant much in furnishing it through the League with a qualified and equipped laity. This laity is loyal to the interests of the Church, and THE REVIEW is happy in believing that it has contributed its modicum to this result. It may have been no larger than the widow's mite, but whatever we have given toward producing this has been done in that spirit, and we now ask you to take with us a look ahead. The past is secure. History has been made. It is the future that concerns us. And with us we ask all our readers to look forward with courage and cheer and hope into a most promising tomorrow.

He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from Him; He was despised, and we esteemed Him not.

But He was wounded for our transgressions. He was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and with His stripes we are healed.

And He made His grave with the wicked, and with the rich in His death; because He had done no violence, neither was any deceit in His mouth.

These words direct attention to the world's saddest story. They are a painfully true representation of present day fact. How wonderful that this was told centuries ago. There is in our day a terrible indifference to the Christ. This startling picture shows what is seen everywhere. Society is flitting by in its careless gaiety; the scientist is all engrossed with his test tube; the sportsman is lost in the scores. The soldier, the philosopher, the legalist, the formal ecclesiastic, the careless youth, the laborer with his pick, are all hustling on thoughtless and careless of the thorn-crowned Saviour. There is the drinker and the man of the world, and the orator with his applauding crowd perfectly oblivious to Him who died that they might live. There are the children, and they too confirm the old story, for they are already in the maelstrom of humanity's rush. Even motherhood is so absorbed with the babe that the Saviour is forgotten here, too. Is it not a terrible tale that is herein revaled; terrible because it is true: terrible because it is so heartless, for it is crucifying afresh the Son of God: terrible, because so wicked. "Of how much sorer punishment shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God." With all her power, with every danger signal at her command, the Church cries out, "Attention!" "Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time *your* hearts be charged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and the cares of this life, and so that day come upon *you* unawares."

Is it not a time for Christians to get nearer to Christ in mind and heart and life? It is a time to conquer the sins of selfishness, indifference and worldliness which in one form or another are the enemies of our spiritual life.

"Efficiency is not something we can go out and buy. It does not come in packages with directions for use. It is more like a plant; that is, it is something that grows; and it is like a plant in this, too, that the longer it takes to grow the stronger and the more enduring it is."

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Luther League Topics

(*Continued from page 23.*)

angel said: "This is the word of God to Zerubbabel, 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts. The mountain shall be as the plain, and who will despise the day of small things.'" Then Zechariah understood, so did Zerubbabel and the faithful people. God was back of them, His spirit would give them power to accomplish the great task before them.

This is an Old Testament lesson spoken long before the Holy Spirit came among men on the day of Pentecost, but it should teach us that the Holy Spirit who now dwells among us has come with power and assurance.

I. The source of power is God. The Holy Spirit is God, as every student of the Bible Knows, and the Spirit of God flowing into church and hearts is a constant stream of power. Zechariah knew that his people were God's church on earth, His light givers to the world. He also knew their weakness and insufficiency, but when he saw the vision and heard the angel speak, he knew that the power of God was back of them. As the oil came from the olive trees, so God is the source of power.

We believe today with all our hearts that the Christian Church is God's golden candlestick in the world, and that the Holy Spirit in the Church makes certain its light and efficiency.

II. Keeping in touch with the source of power and life. If it is true that the source of power for Church and Christians is God, then we need constantly to keep open the channels through which God's spirit comes to us.

The lamp in our lesson with pipes to the bowl and to the olive trees would burn if the channels were open.

We keep open the channels of divine power and grace when we read God's word; when we come to the Holy Communion. In fact these are the very means of grace themselves. In another sense we keep open the way for the Holy Spirit to work His blessed work in us when we strive to keep out of our lives those sinful things which are constantly coming between us and God; when we pray aright, and live close to God. We need the Holy Spirit's power and guidance more today than ever before in the history of the world, for so many things interfere with our closeness to God. Let us open our hearts this holy day and let the Holy Spirit come into our hearts.

—Twenty-five years of service in the interest of the young people of the Lutheran Church is a worthy mark. The REVIEW deserves a hearty vote of congratulation from the senior publications of our beloved Church. It has taken its place among the leading religious journals and held its place as well. A church paper is subject to many modern temptations. The call today in the journalistic world is toward the superficial, the sensational and the social elements of life. The REVIEW has sounded year after year the clarion notes of a centralized gospel. Its message has been the pre-eminent Christ. It has strongly urged upon the growing consciousness of thousands of its young readers the Christocentric purpose in life. Many of the leaders in our Church today owe their spiritual incentives to the inspiration of the REVIEW. May this worthy publication continue to be a powerful influence for the promulgation of the faith and practice of our own Lutheran Church. May the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW continue to inspire our young people to the larger tasks of the Church. May God add His blessing to this great work, begun and continued in His Name. JOHN F. FEDDERS.
Racine, Wis.

—This month brings to us the twenty-fifth anniversary of the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW. Allow me to congratulate you upon the success of this most useful publication. I firmly believe that it is the most potential and useful organ in shaping and uniting the young people of our Lutheran Church in America. May it by the grace of God ever succeed.
Chicago, Ill. J. ALEX. NELSON.

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Our Churches and Institutions

In Some of Our Large Cities

New York.

—Rev. John Jacob Young, D. D., died at his home, 79 Christopher street, on Sunday, March 29, after an illness of only two days, of pneumonia. Dr. Young was born in Bavaria in 1846 and came to this country in 1859. He served in the Union army during the greater part of the Civil War, in which service he was twice taken prisoner by the Confederates. After his release from the second captivity he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and later took the theological course in the seminary there. He began his work as a gospel minister in 1877 and during the thirty-seven years of this work served three pastorates, at Garret, Md., Richmond, Ind., and St. John's, New York. The last named for twenty-five years. At the time of his death Dr. Young was a member of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College and a member of the General Synod Publication Board. Previously he had served as a member of the Deaconess Board. Dr. Young leaves his widow, two daughters and a son, Paul, who has for a few months past served as assistant pastor of St. John's Church.

—Rev. John T. Frey, pastor of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, died on Sunday, March 29. Rev. Frey was thirty-seven years old. He succeeded his father as pastor of St. Mark's Church in 1905. His widow and a son survive him. Three of Rev. Frey's brothers are also gospel ministers.

—Initial steps have been taken in the formation of "The Lutheran Society," a social organization of the laymen of the Lutheran Church in this city. About twenty-five representative men of fifteen or sixteen churches met at The Hospice, March 24, effected a temporary organization, and made preliminary arrangements. A general dinner meeting is to be called on April 23, when it is expected that definite plans will be discussed and a permanent organization formed. All Lutheran men of the city are asked to join and participate, and should communicate their desire to the temporary chairman, Mr. George D. Boschen, 131 Liberty street. The general object of the society, so far as indicated in the preliminary discussion, appears to be to consider the problems the Church is facing in this city today and to help to improve its plans for practical, efficient service. The outline plan provides for three dinner meetings a year, the cost of the three dinners to be included in the annual dues of $6 per member, with no additional expense.

—Rev. W. H. Feldmann has accepted a call to Unity Church, York, and will move to that city on June 1.

—The oldest congregation of the Missouri Synod in New York City, St. Matthew's, is planning to celebrate its 250th anniversary this year.

—The Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, D. D., pastor, will celebrate its twentieth anniversary April 19. One of the features of the celebration will be the cancellation of the last of the church's mortgage indebtedness. Its property originally cost the church $115,000.

Chicago.

—St. Stephen's Church on March 1 dedicated the new $50,000 edifice. The addresses of the day were delivered by Rev. A. Engelbrecht, Rev. Prof. G. J. Zeilinger, and Revs. Falmer, Groenlund and Buddenhagen. The building contains very handsome memorial windows, representing the Good Shepherd, Jesus knocking at the door, Jesus at Gethsemane, and the Resurrection, valued at $2,000.

—The new Administration Building of the Lutheran Teachers' College at River Forest, Chicago (Missouri Synod), was destroyed by fire on February 28.

Baltimore.

—The Church of the Reformation, Rev. W. E. Brome pastor, was destroyed by fire on March 1. The building was a total loss.

Buffalo.

—On Thursday evening, March 12, "The Inner Mission Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Buffalo, N. Y.," held its annual meeting at Christ Church, the Rev. T. H. Becker, pastor. About 125 were present. The president, Mr. Frederick Henrich, presided, and an address was delivered by Rev. J. A. W. Kirsch, pastor of St. John's Church, who took as the basis of his speech Count Von Zinzendorf's words, "Thy passion, my passion." His address was both inspirational and practical. Steps were taken to effect the incorporation of the society.

Denver.

—Rev. John E. Hummon has resigned as pastor of St. Paul's Church, this city, and will be the first pastor of a new church, to be organized in East Denver.

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York.

Mr. Michael Brown Spahr died in this city March 8, 1914, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Spohr was an active member of St. Paul's Church, and a prominent business man. He had been a member of the General Synod Board of Church Extension since the creation of that board in 1869, and was its vice-president at the time of his death.

Dubuque.

—Lutheran Laymen of Dubuque, Ia., have formed an association known as "The Lutheran Men's Federation of Dubuque, whose object is to promote the spiritual, intellectual and social welfare of its members, to quicken the activity and increase the efficiency of the Lutheran Church in Dubuque by giving to men of the Lutheran faith the stimulus of church comradeship and the inspiration that comes from the association with men of kindred faith, in general, to promote the prosperity and power of the Lutheran Church."

Easton.

—At the twenty-eighth congregational meeting of St. Luke's Church, Rev. A. M. Stamp, pastor, it was decided at once to proceed with plans to erect a new church building in the West End. Outline plans under consideration contemplate a building to cost $35,000, of which $2,000 has already been gathered and the remainder of which it is proposed to secure by an "every member canvass."

General.

—The committee on union, representing the Norwegian Synod, the United Church and Hauge Synod, met in Minneapolis recently to consider the question of union under two forms, a synodical confederation leaving the present synodical organization intact, and organic union which would mean the dissolution of the present synodical organization and the formation of a new body. The joint committee unanimously voted in favor of the latter plan.

—Last month the General Synod churches throughout the country generally carried out the plans for the "Every Member Canvass" which had been outlined by the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Striking and remarkable results were secured in many congregations. Many men have expressed themselves as delighted with the experience of such active work in the church.

—For the furtherance of work among the Jews, the Missouri Synod has published Luther's Smaller Catechism in Yiddish. This is the language usually spoken by immigrant Jews. It is largely German in structure, but is printed in Hebrew letters. It has also a script form.

—Rev. H. A. Ott, D.D., of Canal Dover, Ohio, has accepted a call to Grace Church, Columbia City, Ind., and took charge of the work in that city on March 16.

—Rev. S. A. Stein, Springfield, Ohio, has accepted a call to become a professor and dean in Pacific Seminary at Olympia, Wash.

—Rev. D. D. Swaney, of Nokomis, Ill., has been commissioned as missionary to Africa by the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod and will leave for that country about June 1. Rev. Swaney is a graduate of Carthage College.

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Luther League

Conducted by I. S. RUNYON

SEND IN THE NEWS. —Under this heading we aim to give the fullest reports possible of all district and Local Leagues. Secretaries and other officers are earnestly solicited to send in reports and items of news promptly.

Luther League of America

Organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30 and 31, 1895, by delegates representing State, District and individual organizations from twenty different States in the Union and District of Columbia.

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727 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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440 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

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All communications regarding membership, constitutions, etc., should be addressed to the General Secretary.

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LUTHER LEAGUE OF BALTIMORE—
President, CARL M. DISSLER.....Baltimore
Cor. Sec., MISS LOUISE QUENSEN.....Baltimore

This issue of THE REVIEW is its twenty-fifth anniversary issue. It is our silver jubilee. For twenty-five years THE REVIEW has adhered to its original purpose. In every way, with the resources at its command, it has endeavored to further and promote the cause and work of the Luther League of America.

From a small four page paper it has developed into a thirty-six page journal. With the growth of the Luther League its circulation has extended beyond the bounds of a single State until it finds its way into the different States of the Union, into Canada, and into

the lands beyond the sea. But we would like to have its circulation materially augmented.

THE REVIEW seeks to faithfully chronicle the doings of local leagues, and to give full accounts of district, State and national conventions. This it does, and has done for twenty-five years, with the single aim and undivided purpose of promoting the best interests of our Lutheran young people.

Luther League of America
Statement No. 13

From January 1 to March 31, 1914.

GENERAL FUND.

Luther League of New York State	$30.87
Luther League of Newark, Ill.	5.00
Luther League of Connecticut	4.50
Luther League of Pennsylvania	100.00

DONATIONS.

LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW	210.00
Total for January, February and March.	$350.37
Previously reported	1,314.14
Total receipts	$1,691.51
Total disbursements	1,579.71
Balance on hand	$111.80

C. T. A. ANDERSON, Treasurer.
Chicago, Ill., April 1, 1914.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia District.

—Under the auspices of the Luther League of St. John's Church, Melrose Park, the Glee Club of Muhlenberg College rendered a very fine concert to a large audience. On March 5 a a large number of the Luther Leaguers, after the business meeting, enjoyed a "hitching" party, a number of sleds being drawn by a pair of horses. After the ride, cocoa, doughnuts and candy were served. Mr. John Bunn is the active president.

Bucks, Montgomery and Chester District.

—The twentieth annual convention of this District League was held in Emanuel's Church, Souderton, Pa., the Rev. Warren Nickel, pastor, February 23. The convention theme was "Twentieth Century Lutheran Opportunities." The "Opportunities Among Strangers" was presented by Miss Brenda Mehlhouse, Norristown; "Among the Needy," Mrs. Max McKinney, Phoenixville, Pa.; "In General Education," Rev. Dr. Kline; "In the Development of True Church Life," Rev. P. A. Laury. The evening address was by the Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder, D.D., of Milton, Pa.

York District.

—The Luther League of the church at Wrightsville, Rev. G. William Millar, pastor, is holding a special missionary service the last Sunday of each month. This society has recently undertaken the support of two native workers in India.

Greensburg District.

—The Luther League of the First Church, Greensburg, has recently closed a "membership contest." The members of the League were divided into two sections, one designated the "Gold" and the other the "Blue," At the head

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of each section was a captain. A spirited contest was entered into, and at the end of five weeks the result was a tie, each side having secured thirty-five members. Attendance at the devotional meetings of the League on Sunday evenings is good, and much interest is manifested. The League is now in a flourishing condition. A reception and social will be given the new members of the League at the close of the Lenten season. The officers of the League are: President, Jane M. Truxal; vice-president, Ruth Kuhns; secretary, Grace Young; assistant secretary, Isabel Burkhart; treasurer, Ethel Fink.

MARYLAND

Baltimore District.

—The Luther League of St. Mark's Church has supported Rev. Gurram Isaac in the India Mission field for the past seventeen years.

OHIO

Toledo District.

—On Friday evening, February 20, St. Stephen's Luther League, Toledo, presented the operetta "Sylvia" at the Zenobia Auditorium before an audience of over 900. Those taking the principal parts were Misses Dorotha Hobe, Marion Caines, Gertrude Kiemle, Edith Musbach, Messrs. Wilbur Witte, George Smith and William Schroder. The operetta was a great success and the only thing to be regretted was the fact that between 200 and 300 people were turned away for lack of seating.

Sciota Valley District.

—The Luther League of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ashville, Ohio, recently had installed a beautiful art glass "Ecce Homo" window, in their church, just above the altar. The window was made by the Von Gerichten Art Glass Company, of Columbus, Ohio. Previously

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the League had presented the congregation with a new organ and also a new Bible.

In February the League members produced a play in the Opera House, entitled "Our Minister's Honeymoon." It was acceptably given and is to be put on again April 17. A good sum of money was realized.

The young people are showing great interest in the League's activities.

ILLINOIS

Chicago District.

—The first quarterly delegates' meeting of the Chicago Luther Leagues in 1914 was held at the Ravenswood Church, Monday evening, March 16. The meeting was attended by 102 delegates and thirty-eight visitors, representing twenty leagues. The newly elected president presided. A report from the North, West and South Side vice-presidents indicate that they are leaving nothing undone to make the May rallies the most successful ever held in this city. Preparations are under way for the annual Luther League banquet, which will be held on Wednesday evening, April 29, at the Auditorium Hotel. Reservations are being made; the cost per plate will be $1. Two hundred plates have been guaranteed for this banquet, but as there are several hundred members in the Chicago Luther Leagues, it is the general belief that at least 100 more reservations will be required for their accommodation. The Lutheran Ministers' Association have volunteered to assist in promoting this affair. The Hope Lutheran Church, located at Monticello and Iowa streets, will entertain the Luther Leagues of Chicago at their June delegates' meeting.

IOWA

—The tenth annual convention of the State Luther League of Iowa and the eighth annual convention of the Eastern District of the Luther League of Iowa will be held in joint sessions at the Trinity Lutheran Church, Rev. S. M. Lesher, pastor, at Burlington, Ia., on May 14 and 15, 1914.

The following subjects will be considered by papers and discussions: "Methods to Gain Luther Leaguers." "Methods to Hold Luther Leaguers," "The Luther League as an Educational Agency," "How to Prepare and Plan the Subject," "The League's Responsibility to the Church," "The Church's Responsibility to the League," "The Opportunities and Responsibilities of Young Men in the Luther League."

VIRGINIA

—A Luther League was recently organized in St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Luray. The first meeting was held on the fourth Sunday in February, when Pastor Huffard was absent filling his appointment for Ebenezer Church, Browntown, Va. The attendance was splendid. The League membership has already reached the sixty mark, with a good number yet to be added to the list.

—The Luther League of Christ Church, Staunton, Rev. A. D. R. Hancher, pastor, held its first "annual open meeting" January 23. The special occasion was the unveiling of a portrait of Luther, which had been placed on the wall of the Sunday School room. The meeting was conducted by Mr. J. J. Prufer, and the principal address was delivered by Mr. James Cronise, a member of the League.

SOUTH CAROLINA

—A Luther League with an initial membership of twenty-eight was organized in January in St. David's Church, Lexington County. The following officers were elected: President, R. E. Shull; vice-president, Miss Kate Shull; secretary, R. E. Lown; treasurer, Milton Roof.

TEXAS.

—The Luther League of Immanuel's Church, Pflugerville, Tex., organized last September, is progressing nicely. The League holds one business and devotional meeting monthly. The members, fifty-seven in number, are energetic and very enthusiastic and there is every reason to look for a bright future.

—The Church owes you their unqualified praise for the efforts you have put forth in behalf of the REVIEW.

No paper comes to my home which is read with more pleasure than the LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW, and if all the young people in the Church knew its worth, it would have one hundred thousand subscribers. It is a clean, wholesome, Christian publication, having the best interest of the Church at heart, and it is doing more than its share in bringing the young people of our Church to the realization that the Lutheran Church is a wonderful power for good and that it is worth their while to stand by the faith of their parents, and by their example bring into the fold thousands who are now without a church home.

J. B. OAKLEAF.

Moline, Ill.

Explanation of

The Common Service

In the form of questions and answers comprehensively and clearly given,

With Appendices on Christian Hymnody and Liturgical Colors and a Glossary of Liturgical Terms.

This book is the direct result of Luther League Devotional Study and has been prepared by a committee of Liturgical Scholars appointed by a District Luther League. It should be widely read and studied by all young and old Lutherans.

No question concerning our Services remains unanswered.

In the preparation of this Explanation the Standard sources have been consulted. Whatever seemed well adapted to explain the meaning and the connection of the several parts of the Service of the Church was freely used.

The book is 6¼ by 8½ inches, printed in red and black, the portions from the Church book being in red, while the Explanation portion is in black, on fine Oxford laid paper with wide margins. It is to be had in two styles of bindings.

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Vow and Pay

At the cabinet meeting immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them by saying that the time for the enunciation of the emancipation policy could no longer be delayed. Public sentiment, he thought, would sustain it; many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it; and he had promised his God that he would do it. The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase, who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied, "I made a solemn vow before God that, if General Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania, I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves." He issued his proclamation, and four million slaves became free men.

The vows made in the name of religion are valid, and as binding as any. However inconvenient a man may find it to be, his lawful vows should be promptly paid. God can look with no pleasure on mockery or trifling here. Vows had better be avoided than violated. "When thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay it; for he hath no pleasure in fools: pay that which thou hast vowed."

The Emperor Sigismund, having made promises of amendment in a fit of sickness, asked the Archbishop of Cologne how he might know if his repentance was sincere. He answered, "If you are as careful to perform in your health as you are forward to promise in your sickness."

The liberal free heart is pleasing to God, but guard the rash tongue. Obedient services is acceptable to God, but do not be in haste to promise what you cannot reasonably expect to fulfill. For we must remember that God is in heaven while we are on earth. So "let thy words be few."

We need always to count the cost. Before we promise anything we should weigh it well. From every side, under all possible conditions weigh your promise before you make it. A vow is sacred before God—and the vow of a man who is without faith in a Supreme Being is like a feather. Let the Leaguer be true to his vows, knowing that he who is false to his obligations will be false to his family, his friend, his country and his God.

The Obedience of One

By Adam's sin, death through sin, entered the world. It was the inevitable result of disobedience. Its consequences passed on all men. The law became operative, and death reigned even over them that had not sinned after the likeness of Adam's transgression. Men were without confidence toward God and they had sinful propensities. This diseased condition condemned and caused death.

The remedy was in the free gift of grace by God through Jesus Christ. Through his one act of righteousness he established the obedience of the one for the many. Through the abundance of the gift of God's free and unmerited favor and through the gift of righteousness many sinners who accepted the gift were made righteous. Grace abounded exceedingly so that men accounted righteous through Jesus Christ passed from the penalty of death unto eternal life. The remedy was thus the new obedience established by Jesus Christ.

This obedience of one imposes the duty of good works. Faith must show itself in good fruit. The fruit faith is to bear is not with any idea of placing God in our debt. When we have done our best we are still in God's sight unprofitable servants. He who does good deeds, expecting by so doing to merit justification before God, must learn that the way to be saved is by faith alone, receiving remission of sin gratuitously through belief in Christ. But his faith is to bear good fruit and it is his duty to do good deeds, such as God would have him do, because this is the Divine will. By his obedience Christ expects the activity of the faith of those who love him and keep his commandments to be different from the barren fig tree. By their fruits ye shall know them. Evil does not come from a good heart, nor does a good heart bring forth corruption. It is for the Christian of today to be both a hearer and a doer of the Word.

R. N. S.

Is it asking too much of each Junior to commit to memory a Bible verse each day?

The Junior Helper will greatly assist in making the meetings a thorough success. For information, write to the office of the REVIEW, Box 876, New York City.

The language used by adult leaders, bright, without being childish, to be so easy and simple that the boys and girls can understand it all.

Luther League Of America

"Of the Church, By the Church, For the Church"

Official Call for the Eleventh National Convention

Baltimore, Md., September 22, 23 and 24, 1914

The National Executive Committee have accepted the kind invitation of the District Luther League of Baltimore and vicinity to hold the Eleventh Convention of The Luther League of America in Baltimore, Md. After conferring with the local committee, the Executive Committee has designated September 22, 23 and 24, 1914, as the time for holding the Convention.

REPRESENTATION.

Any society, of whatever name, connected with a Lutheran congregation or a Lutheran institution of learning, and District and State organizations whose admission shall have been recommended by the Committee on Credentials, are entitled to membership, with representation as follows: Each society admitted to membership shall be entitled to one delegate, each District League to three delegates, and each State or Territorial organization to ten delegates. Delegates to the Convention are expected and required to present properly certified credentials. Credentials should be signed by the President and Secretary of each organization.

CREDENTIALS.

Credential blanks for delegates, whether from a State League, a District League, or a local society, should be secured at once by State, District, and local officers from Mr. Paul B. Mattice, Statistical Secretary, Middleburg, N. Y. All credentials should be filled out in duplicate, one part being sent to Mr. Paul B. Mattice, Statistical Secretary, and the other part retained by the delegate for presentation to the Credential Committee at Baltimore. Blank forms for credentials for delegates will be sent upon application to the Statistical Secretary, who will also furnish gratuitously the uniform statistical blanks of The Luther League of America. Credentials should be sent Mr. Mattice not later than September 1st.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The arrangement of the program is in charge of sub-committee of the Executive Committee. As soon as possible announcement will be made relative to the program through THE REVIEW.

The LUTHER LEAGUE REVIEW will furnish official information each month in regard to the Convention, and after the Convention will publish a Convention Number containing full reports of the proceedings.

Subscriptions should be made now, and secure the pro-Convention number of THE REVIEW, and also the official Convention Report.

Particulars as to hotels and other local arrangements will be furnished in due season by the local convention committee.

By direction of the Executive Committee,

E. F. EILERT,
Chairman.

WM. C. STOEVER,
President of the Luther League of America.

The Joy of Junior Work

DEPARTMENT ADDRESS, DR. C. ELVIN HAUPT, LANCASTER, PA.

THE CALENDAR.

April 5—Palm Sunday, opening Holy Week. The Passion History of our Lord's sufferings and death are read during this week. The Thursday tells of the Holy Supper; Good Friday is passed in solemn thought upon the Death on the Cross of the Lamb of God. During silent Saturday the triumph is awaited prayerfully and penitently.

April 12—Glorious Easter. Transformation Day. Life's Victory over Death. Contest has led to conquest. The day of Resurrection, celebrated the world over. Forty days of "praise and thanks to God" begin.

April 19—The first Sunday after Easter, with its story of "Doubting Thomas." On this day, in the olden times, those who had been baptized on the Easter day, wore for the last time their white confirmation robes. The ancient Greeks called this "The New Lord's Day." The entire fifty days that follow Easter are given to rejoicing.

April 26—The second Sunday after Easter, revealing Jesus as the Good Shepherd, Who Giveth His Life for the Sheep.

May 3—The third Sunday is jubilant. It quotes from Psalm 66, and shows the Savior promising what He will do in "a little while."

May 10—The fourth Sunday after Easter invites us to sing praise to God, and tells of the return of the Son of God to Heaven.

May 17—The fifth Sunday in the Eastertide bids us "Ask the Father" in the name of His Holy Son, our Lord.

May 21—The day of our Savior's Ascension to Heaven. It is one of the *great* facts of our Lord's history.

May 24—The Sunday after Ascension gives us "the promise that the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, will come unto His waiting Church.

May 30—The Day of Pentecost, or Whitsunday. "Pentecost" (50) shows that fifty days have now passed since Easter. Whitsunday is so called because long ago the new candidates for Holy Baptism wore white garments in God's House. From the story of the coming of the Spirit "like as of fire" upon the Church; this, the seventh Sunday after Easter, is sometimes called "Fire Sunday."

June 7—Trinity Sunday. In which are proclaimed, as one Godhead; the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. This Lord's Day consummates the first half of the Christian Church year.

Spring—In the southern half of the world the celebration of these great holy days of the Eastertide occurs in the autumn. But with us it is the glorious season of spring, when the returning warblers, perched upon the budding bushes or amid the blossoming branches, call our attention to their sweet notes, and seem to awaken the world to refreshed life. After the rigor of winter comes the vigor of spring. How suggestive of those parts of the Creed in which "Jesus rose again from the dead" and "ascended into Heaven," and that we believe in the "forgiveness of sins," "resurrection of the body" and "life everlasting."

Confirmation—It is a precious satisfaction to know that, amid the bloom of the springtime of their lives, thousands of Junior Leaguers over all America are confessing Christ before men; and, in Holy Baptism and Confirmation, are being received into the full fellowship of the Church. May they all he promoted from the Junior section of the work into the more complete work of the Luther League of America, and all "Rally" at last before "the great White Throne."

Hints.—It may be possible that on a certain date, as e. g., Eastertide, the transfer of all Juniors confirmed, or of a fixed age, say sixteen years, is annually made into the main League.

Much care should be exercised in choosing or appointing the young officers of a Junior League, if they are permitted to conduct the meetings themselves.

Always have an object before the League for which to work.

In order to make the meetings of the Junior League valuable and worthy of their name they must be full of the best things. They should combine the devotional and the social elements.

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